

# The Times

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WAS YESTERDAY VISITED BY A SHOCK OF EARTHQUAKE.



Los Angeles

THE INFANTA EULALIA AND HER SHIP HAVE ARRIVED SAFELY AT QUARANTINE, L. I.

TWELFTH YEAR.

TWELVE PAGES.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1893.

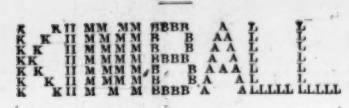
4:15 O'CLOCK A.M.

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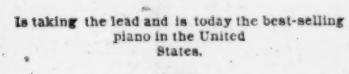
STANDARD PIANOS.

THEY SIMPLY CAN'T DO IT!

What's the use of talking much more when it is now an established fact that the

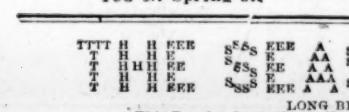


Is taking the lead and is today the best-selling piano in the United States.



Because you get your money's worth at

BARTLETT'S MUSIC HOUSE,  
103 N. Spring st.



This Popular Little House Now Open to the Public. From May 1, Rates \$2.50 PER DAY.

By J. Martin.

AMUSEMENTS.

G RAND OPERA HOUSE—  
McLain & Lehman, Managers.

Friday and Saturday, May 19-20.

MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD

AND STOCK COMPANY.

Under the sole direction of John P. Slocum.

Friday Evening, THE SCARLET LETTER.

Saturday Evening, A PARISIAN ROMANCE

Prices \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c and 25c. The sale of seats and boxes open Monday morning.

PARK THEATER—Cor. Fifth and Olive sts.

FRED COOPER, Manager.

Second Week, Commencing Monday, May 15, of the Legitimate Irish Comedy.

JAMES M. WARD,

Supported by the charming Souurette,

CARRIE CLARK WARD,

And His Own Company, In Dion Boucicault's Greatest Four-act Comedy.

THE SHAUGHRAUN:

New Scenery! New Costumes! New Mechanical Effects.

Prices 10c, 20c, 30c, box seats 50c.

Matinee Saturday. Seats now selling.

PRICES 10c, 20c, 30c, box seats 50c.

Matinee Saturday. Seats now selling.

NEW LOS ANGELES THEATER—H. C. WYATT, Manager.

Two Nights and Saturday Matinee, Friday and Saturday, May 26 and 27.

FLORAL

PPPP A GGG EEE AAA NN TT TT

## PRIZE PUNCHERS.

"The Marine" Knocked Out by Billy McCarthy.

New Orleans Sporting Men Delighted With a Bloody Contest.

La Blanche Was Overweight, but Made a Good Showing.

The Australian Won the Match in the Sixteenth Round—A New Pugilistic Clubhouse to Be Built in Chicago.

*By Telegraph to The Times.*

CRESCEANT CLUB, NEW ORLEANS (La.) May 18.—[By the Associated Press.] La Blanche, The Marine, and Billy McCarthy of Australia fought tonight for a \$2,000 purse, in the arena of the Crescent City Athletic Club, which was crowded. Both men were in excellent condition. The Marine was about six pounds overweight, for which he forfeited the money posted. McCarthy entered the ring first, followed shortly by La Blanche.

First round—La Blanche attempted to lead with his left, but Mac jumped away. McCarthy's clever head and footwork won applause. La Blanche forced McCarthy to the ropes and landed three right lefts on his stomach.

Second round—Both landed heavy lefts and Mac scored again on the head. Mac knocked La Blanche down with his right on the face. Both men missed several blows and were engaged in a heated exchange when the gong sounded.

Third round—McCarthy scored hits on the head. La Blanche went down with a heavy right on the ear; both men received heavy rights and La Blanche was visibly in distress.

Fourth round—Both men were fighting fiercely and hitting during clinches. La Blanche landed a blow in his corner, getting the worst of a hot rally.

Fifth round—La Blanche received a heavy left on the stomach and a right on his opponent's jaw; both men received heavy lefts on the face.

Sixth round—La Blanche was nearly knocked down with a heavy left, and a heavy right also nearly upset him again. La Blanche received a heavy right and left, and would have fallen but for the ropes.

Round seven was very tame, but in the eighth the Australian knocked his opponent down with a left on the eye, and repeated it a moment later.

In the ninth La Blanche landed a heavy right. The Australian landed a jab on the mouth and knocked La Blanche down. La Blanche was very much distressed.

In the tenth round McCarthy assumed the aggressive and forced matter at a fearful pace.

Eleventh round—La Blanche received a left on the head and another on the mouth, and clinched.

Twelfth round—Both men used their rights with effect, the men fighting savagely, and La Blanche landed left-hand jabs on McCarthy's head. This was McCarthy's round by a bare margin.

Thirteenth round—La Blanche received a blow on the stomach and fell into his corner. La Blanche was knocked down with a heavy left, but got up immediately and fought Mac to the ropes.

Fourteenth round—La Blanche was fought all over the ring. Mac half knocked him to the floor, and he was nearly out.

Fifteenth round—Both men fought and clinched and fell several times. La Blanche received a heavy right and was knocked to the floor, though he got up in time to save himself from being counted out.

Sixteenth and last round—McCarthy landed a right on La Blanche's jaw, knocking him down, and he barely got up in time. La Blanche was knocked to the floor with three heavy rights, and was counted out.

The fight was the best ever seen in this city, and a packed house rapturously applauded the victor.

## A NEW PUGILISTIC CLUB.

Chicago Will Shortly Have a Plenty of "Scraps."

CHICAGO, May 18.—[By the Associated Press.] Chicago is to have a pugilistic club larger than the famous institutions of New Orleans and Coney Island. The club's property is located just beyond the State line dividing Illinois from Indiana. The arena will seat in the neighborhood of eighteen thousand spectators. The building is now in course of construction, and the contract lets for its completion on June 10. The opening event, which is scheduled to take place on June 10, will be a exhibition contest between Martin Costello and Billy Woods. Other events will be between Solly Smith and Johnny Griffin, Billy Napier and Bobby Burns, Tommy Ryan and Dauny Needham, and \$10,000 is offered for a "go" between Jack Dempsey and Billy Smith.

Dominick O'Malley of New Orleans and local sporting men are behind the scheme. The club last night cabled an offer to Pritchard of a \$12,000 purse to meet Dempsey.

## ROBERTS AND IVES.

Championship Game of Billiards for \$300 a side.

CHICAGO, May 18.—[By the Associated Press.] One-half mile: Red-light won, Joe D. second, Volita third; time 1:45.

Nine-sixteenths of a mile: Romulus won, Realization second, Tillie S. third; time 0:56.

One mile: Folly won, Miss Walling second, Initiation third; time 1:45.

Thirteen-sixteenths of a mile: Nero won, Huguenot second, The Drummer third; time 1:28.

Five and one-half furloings: Inkerman won, Annie Moore second; Lodi third; time 1:09.

GRAVESEND, May 18.—The track was fair.

One and one-sixteenth miles: Lowlander won, Hamilton second, Yorkville Belle third; time 1:50.

Six furloings: Joe Kelly won, Lyceum second, Harlem third; time 1:16.

Five furloings: Dobbin won, Halton second, Taral third; time 1:03.

One mile and a sixteen: Elini Bey won, Metuchen second, Johnetta third; time 1:51.

## HIGH WATER.

Washington and Idaho Suffer Great Damage.

The Sun Shines After the Terrible Storm in the East.

The Flood is Abating and No More Danger Apprehended.

The Losses in Pennsylvania and Ohio are Greater Than the First Estimates—Washouts on the Canadian Pacific.

*By Telegraph to The Times.*

SPOKANE, May 18.—[By the Associated Press.] Floods throughout Northern Idaho and the western part of this State have reached the highest point known to the oldest residents, and the damage already done will amount to many hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Several of the largest railway bridges on the Union Pacific, Northern Pacific and Great Northern have been washed out and many of the finest farms in that section have been flooded and the crops entirely destroyed. Many families are camping on the hills, having lost everything.

**SUPREME COURT'S MANDATE**

The Circuit Court Notified of the Action in the Chinese Cases.

The Matter Can Only Come Up Again on a New Question—Missionaries Make Very Strong Protests.

*By Telegraph to The Times.*

WASHINGTON, May 18.—[By the Associated Press.] The mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, affirming the decision of that court in the exclusion case was transmitted yesterday. This disposes of the matter finally, unless the case again comes before the court on a new question.

The present indications point strongly to the assumption that a copy of the majority opinion of the court will certainly be forwarded to the Chinese government through diplomatic channels before any extended system of hostile action under the law will be inaugurated. The probabilities seem to favor a prolonged status quo on the Chinese exclusion question.

## THE MISSIONARIES.

Warnings Sent Out and a Day of Prayer Suggested.

NEW YORK, May 18.—[By the Associated Press.] The Geary Exclusion Act, which has always been fought by the churches and missionary societies, has given the home officials no little concern. The Presbyterian Board of Missions, at its meeting yesterday, in addition to sending a cablegram to China, ordered letters written to the four missions in that country in which the injunction in regard to cautious and conservative action was enlarged on, and adding: "It seems to us desirable that, while matters are in suspense, all of our missionaries should be in a situation where prompt communication is possible, and that visits to the interior should not be undertaken. I am authorized to say that Mr. Duiles is about to send extra funds to each mission to be available when needed. The chief danger apprehended is a sudden uprising, as the result of false reports scattered by the press, and we must take care before the government can interfere."

The Methodist Foreign Missionary Society has decided to make a final appeal to the President against the enforcement of the law. The appeal as formulated says: "We earnestly beseech the President to use all means within his power to meet the just wishes of the Chinese government, and, if it yet be possible, to secure through diplomatic action such an agreement between the two countries as will secure peace and harmony."

The following was also issued for distribution: "In this time of peril to our missionary interests in China and of dishonor to the fair name of our country, because of unrighteous and oppressive legislation, we deem it of the utmost importance that the whole church look to God for divine guidance and help. We therefore recommend that Sunday, May 28, be observed as a day of special prayer throughout the country, that our Government may be led to just action in this emergency and that such a solution of the pending question may be reached as shall save the missionary interests in China from disaster, and secure just treatment to Chinese in this country."

## THE DIPLOMATIC END.

The Late Interview Between China's Minister and Secretary Gresham.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—[By the Associated Press.] An authentic statement has been obtained at the interview between Secretary Gresham and the Chinese Minister at the State Department on Wednesday last. The interview was entirely devoid of any feature or suggestion of sensationalism. Nothing whatever was said by the Minister concerning any possibility that the Chinese legation in Washington would be withdrawn as the result of the enforcement of the law, and it can be stated on the authority of the Secretary Gresham that he has not received any intimation from any source that any such proceedings are contemplated.

A DAY GIVES WAY.

LEXINGTON (Mo.) May 18.—The dam holding water from Lakes Ida and Miliona has given way and a mighty flood is raging down the Prairie River. All the bridges west of town have been washed out or stayed with ropes, and are impassable. Much damage must result.

## UNDERWRITERS.

Twenty-seventh Annual Meeting of the National Board.

NEW YORK, May 18.—[By the Associated Press.] The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the National Board of Underwriters was held this morning. President D. W. C. Skilton of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Ct., occupied the chair and delivered the annual address. The president declares that in view of the experiences of last year he is convinced of the necessity of an increase in the average rate of insurance.

The Executive Committee's report viewed with concern the vast increase of fire losses in the country in 1892. They are estimated at \$151,516,000, an increase over 1891, when the fire losses were unprecedented. Losses since January, 1893, have gone on at the same rapid pace. In connection with the report, the members of the board said that they feared incendiaries are on the increase, and the Arson Committee moved that its powers be so extended that it can increase the offers of rewards for the arrest and conviction of incendiaries.

**RUNS ON BANKS**

Started by the Suleide of an Officer of One of Them.

A Georgia Bank President, When Asked to Repay a Loan, Takes a Shot at Himself—Failures of a Day.

*By Telegraph to The Times.*

Brunswick (Ga.) May 18.—[By the Associated Press.] M. Ullman, president of the Oglethorpe National Bank, committed suicide in the toilet room of the bank this morning. Besides being president of the Oglethorpe bank he was president of the Brunswick Brewing and Ice Company, and a line of river steamers, and a large stockholder in various enterprises. President Burroughs, of the First National Bank, had requested Ullman to repay a loan made the day before. "All right; wait a moment," said Ullman, stepping into the toilet room. A moment later Burroughs heard the report of a revolver. Ullman was found sitting upright, with a bullet-hole in the center of his forehead.

The news spread rapidly and depositors started for the bank. The Oglethorpe National Bank closed its doors, followed almost immediately by the First National Bank. A slight run was commenced on the Brunswick State Bank, but the bank met all demands.

Mayer & Ullman, wholesale grocers, have closed temporarily. The Brunswick brewery and Brunswick cotton factory will also close temporarily.

The Oglethorpe Bank was capitalized at \$150,000 and the First National at \$200,000. The officers of both banks say that all claims will be paid in full.

**LONDON STOCKS**

The Bank of England Has Advanced the Rate of Discounts.

LONDON, May 18.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] Stocks opened steady in consequence of a better feeling abroad. Liquidations are still in progress. Canadian Pacific shares are flat. The Bank of England made an advance in the rate of discount today to 4 per cent, the highest that has prevailed for some time. The market closed firm, but without decided buoyancy. While there is an absence of gloomy rumors, a cloud of doubt overhangs the situation respecting several firms which have been temporarily assisted, and operators are very cautious. There is a suspicion that the recovery in the market is only temporary.

**THE ANGELS**

The Angels were somewhat at a disadvantage yesterday—*"Rasty" Wright, the old stand-by in centerfield, was off on some court business, and Lytle was stationed there instead. "Pap's" regular place is in right field and his r. f. judgment was seriously at fault when Carroll's long fly came his way in the sixth inning. He thought he had the ball located, but it flew just over his head. Had "Pap" been just six inches taller that ball would have landed safe in his hands, and Carroll's home run would not have been a matter of record.*

But it is hardly fair to blame Mr. Wright for this occurrence. An earthquake struck the grounds just as Mr. Carroll went to bat. It was one of those rolling, billowy kind with just enough space between each wave to recover one's equilibrium and to prepare for the next. Mr. Carroll swung his bat in harmony with the earth's motion, and said bat came into a position ready to hit. He had to do it with the ball having come in from the right, and the ball was close to the curve intended by the pitcher. Straight as an arrow the ball flew toward Mr. Wright, when as luck would have it, another tremor came along and "Pap" found himself in the trough instead of out of the top of the wave when the ball reached his territory. And thus a home run was made.

The second game, however, didn't affect Mr. Borchers. He had been giving base hits away before it arrived, and he kept right on after it was over. A volcano is the only thing that could have affected Mr. Borchers.

While on this subject (Mr. Borchers, not the earthquake or possible volcano,) it might be incidentally remarked that to blame him entirely for the loss of yesterday's game would do the subject injustice. The error column will show that he was very materially aided by other members of the team.

The Angels went first to bat and batted to first well enough, but couldn't take the opposition's series.

He then played to a postscript, some of it to his boys in the field for whom he played a "jolly" good game, of

but the others were a little more fortunate.

Mr. Sharp's base hit yielded the starting run of the game, but the five other gladiators who followed him at bat had no better luck than the preceding.

Angels' wings were clipped—they didn't fly.

Uncle's half was on another wing, and he did well.

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## THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

PUBLISHERS OF THE

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TWELFTH YEAR

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Trebling the net circulation of any other Los Angeles daily paper.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter.

## AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

GRAND OPERAHOUSE—The Scarlet Letter.

PARADE THEATER—The Shaughraun.

Ir the Chinese raise another high-binder war among themselves over the Geary law, it will be just so much easier to kick them out of the country. There is no difference of opinion as to the advantage to be gained by shipping the binders.

LAST Monday, John L. Sullivan, the ex-pugilistic idol, while starring in a New Hampshire town, got drunk and knocked a man down. He was arrested and lodged in jail. Attention is called to the fact that Sullivan was not thus incarcerated for any of his little pecadilloes as long as he remained champion of the prize ring. Now, the peace officers have begun to kick the big bruiser, his progress downward will be rapid.

An inventive genius has applied for a patent on a machine which he thinks will inaugurate a new era in methods of inflicting capital punishment. It consists of a frame or chair in which the condemned man's body is securely fastened. The head is then set tightly in a metal or leather cap, which is connected with machinery so arranged that at a given signal the criminal's head can be whirled about two or three times rapidly on his shoulders. As the Chicago Herald observes, the advantages of this device can be seen at once; it would never fail to work and would be absolutely painless—after the first whirl.

A CORRESPONDENT asks whether it is true that there are edible birds' nests. He wants to settle a dispute or decide a bet or something of that sort. Candor compels us to state that we have never eaten a bird's nest, nor have we seen one that was represented as edible, but unless the writer in the Times encyclopedia (which our correspondent should have in the house) are awful liars—and of course they are not—there is such a thing. It is represented that there is a sea swallow in Java and the Philippine Islands which gathers from the coral rocks of the sea a glutinous mud which it swallows and afterward disgorges and then applies this vomit to the sides of clefts and caverns to form its nest. In Java and Netherlands India these nests are gathered to the extent of forty thousand to fifty thousand pounds annually, and are sold at prices ranging from \$5 to \$35 a pound. Some of the finer sorts sell for twice their weight in silver. The nest is esteemed the greatest delicacy when it is freshly made. It is then of waxy whiteness and about the size of a coffee cup. A last-year's bird's nest is hardly worth serving up, even in a railroad lunch-stand. The fondness for birds' nests is said to be a whimsical culinary fancy of the Chinese alone. Foreigners who have tested it say it has an insipid, glutinous taste, but the Chinese attribute it to peculiar strengthening qualities. Speaking from a purely American standpoint, we prefer pork and beans.

(2.) No, the nest of the buzzard is not generally considered edible. It is tough.

The press of the State is beginning to manifest its dissatisfaction over the fall-down of California at the World's Fair. The California Fruit Grower says:

For the enormous sum [appropriated] it was to be honest, and I believed, expected, that on the opening day of the fair California would be well represented in all its various departments. That it was not so represented is a humiliating fact, for which the proper parties should be held responsible. Time after time, during the past year, has the California Fruit Grower urged upon the World's Fair Commission the desirability of purchasing from fruit-growers and packers the preserved fruits needed to make a creditable display of California's resources in this direction. Among other things, we especially urged the purchase of several thousand boxes of the best grade of raisins to put on display, showing not only quality, but giving some suggestions as to quantity. Also that the staple business has been wretchedly hung up at great cost to the people of the State must appear from the following picture of California's humiliation, given by an Examiner correspondent on the day of opening, as follows:

"The fruit men of California ought to be ashamed of themselves, whether they are or not every Californian in Chicago is ashamed of them and ashamed to go near the California exhibit in the Horticultural building. Here is the 2d of May and not a speck of fresh California fruit on exhibition except oranges. Now, oranges are very nice, but they are quite common in Arctic regions, and even when they are nailed on to windmills or locomotives they are just plain oranges. Michigan had strawberries to show. True, they were covered under glass, but the public does not know that. There are no strawberries in the California exhibit. It gives one a frenzy to come from a State that can raise strawberries all the year round and not be able to find one in that State's exhibit."

California is famed for its raisins, yet there is not a single raisin on the ground. If the raisin men dread the expense, perhaps a few men who have raisin land to sell could club together and raise enough to buy dozen boxes of Sultanas. Unless these things are looked after quickly there is going to be some disappointment, and some hard things will be said later on."

The True Story of Pizarro and Peru. Unquestionably the most romantic chapter in human history is that which tells of the conquest of Peru by Francisco Pizarro. As a military feat it ranks far above the conquest of Mexico by Cortes, and Mexico furnishes the only comparison. Pizarro conquered a savage country a dozen times as large as England with 187 men, three flintlocks and a little muleback cannon firing stones. Before he came to the first shore of Peru even he overcame greater obstacles and sufferings than Columbus ever dreamed of, and endured such years of horror as no Saxon explorer in the new world ever remotely paralleled. In chivalry and daring and in patient heroism his career was wholly unique.

Until the modern invention of scientific history—which is merely another way of saying history on the basis of common sense—this Napoleon of the Spanish conquest has been branded as a blood-stained and cruel, though dazzling, character. He has been pictured as an exterminator, a betrayer and a robber on a large scale. But the student can no longer do this injustice. The work of the New School of American History—founded by Lewis H. Morgan, and now headed by such great historians as Francis Parkman, John Fiske and Bancroft—makes it impossible for works written in the closet, without investigation, without field-work, without critical bibliographic sifting of evidence, to pass muster longer as history. The exact, laborious and common-sense work of the new school has thrown an entirely new light on the Spanish conquest. Of the conquest of Peru, for instance, long-accepted fables have been fully disproved. It cost far less bloodshed than the final reduction of the Indian tribes in our own State of Virginia, and was more merciful and more creditable than any of the English occupations of India. If Prescott might have lived until the science of ethnology was born, he would have been the first man to tear up his wonderful books and write them over entirely anew. He was not only a brilliant scholar, but a nobly conscientious man, and did his great work against the greatest odds. But he lacked that one key which alone unlocks the truth as to aboriginal America and its first conquest—the understanding of Indian organization, and of the bibliography of the conquests.

Though science has entirely changed the historical status of the conquest, and has proved how untrue was the picture of the Inca civilization and kings, the matter has yet to become fully accessible to the public. Charles F. Lummis, who has been studying these lines for years, in touch with scientific progress, has written, in popular form, the true story of Pizarro and Peru as now accepted by scholars. It is to be issued this fall by A. C. McClurg &amp; Co., of Chicago, as the closing section of Mr. Lummis's book, "The Spanish Pioneers." Unaccustomed as are the positions taken in this first popular statement of the work of the new school, their authenticity can hardly be quarreled with. Bancroft, the foremost living authority on Spanish America, the disciple of Humboldt and the co-laborer of Parkman and Fiske, introduces the book with a preface over his own name, in which he declares the value of the book, and says: "And I pledge myself to defend, on the field of historic science, the statements and the estimates which it contains."

By arrangement, The Times will print in advance, and for the first time that it has ever seen type in any form, the true story of Pizarro and Peru as established by historic science. The first installment will appear tomorrow.

## The Slaughter of Our Fruit Interest.

Southern California orange-growers who have been swindled on commission shipments this season are requested to send statements of their cases to this office. We are satisfied that a great iniquity has been perpetrated, and that half the facts have not yet seen the light. It is no fault of the production, the quality of fruit or excessive competition that fair prices have not been realized by growers this year. Consumers in the East have paid as high prices for oranges as ever before, and have probably eaten as many of them. The middlemen have had everything in their own way; they have bagged the proceeds, and in many instances have left the growers less than the cost of production. A reckless system of shipment has been in vogue, superinduced by the fact that the shippers were operating on the capital of somebody

else. They were sure of their charges for packing freight and commission, and the rest of the transaction did not concern them. No line of business has ever before disclosed such a reckless slaughter.

Instances are on record where a commission house would send several carloads of fruit East without any definite destination, or if any point of consignment was named it was purely fictitious. While the fruit was en route the firm would be on the watch, and if they found that a competitor had consigned a carload to some particular point they would drop a carload or two of their flying shipment in ahead of it. By this means they would forestall and overload the market at that point and utterly demoralize prices among the jobbers. This was essentially a cut-throat game. Both the legitimate consignment and the piratical consignment would be slaughtered, but what difference did it make to the signors? They were gambling on a capital confined to them by the growers. Whatever returns were secured had to pay the charges of shipment and sale first and the beggarly plittance was left to the grower.

There are cases where large crops have been consigned to commission houses and disposed of and no returns whatever have yet been rendered. It has been altogether a saturnalia of recklessness and robbery.

Few people realize how important it is to Southern California to have this evil corrected. If the basis is thus to be knocked out from beneath our leading horticultural industry, what guarantee have we that any productive interest is safe? Our land values in outlying sections have been founded on the productive capacity of the land. Destroy this productive capacity, and you destroy land values. Southern California cannot afford to have her prosperity gambled away in such a reckless fashion. We hope that the producers, who have taken the matter in hand with vigor and determination, will be able to remedy the evil. It is a fight for self-preservation. It is a fight, not only to save the producer, but to maintain the prosperity of the whole country. The Times will be glad to throw all the light on this involved question that can be brought forth.

At half past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon there was a very decided and sustained shock of earthquake. It did not do any damage so far as we have heard, but was just a reminder of the fact that all things mundane are unstable. Several days ago, we believe, quite violent seismic disturbances were noted at Newhall, and it seems that that section is becoming something of an earthquake center. We don't like to quarrel with our neighbors, generally speaking, but we suggest deferentially that Newhall keep her shades on her own side of the fence. This means business.

CALIFORNIA, which should be the wonder and admiration of the exhibition, has become its laughing stock,<sup>1</sup> is the terse way in which a San Francisco contemporary puts it. And the State of California has thrown away in the aggregate \$450,000 to reach this lame and impotent conclusion. Let the California commission stand up before the people and answer to this indictment.

The Supreme Court of the United States having decided that California has the right to execute criminals in the State's prison in accordance with the latest statutes, it is time for the dance of death to begin at San Quentin. There are three convicted murderers at present awaiting execution and a thousand or more outside the walls of the prison who ought to be worked off.

## AMUSEMENTS.

AT THE PLAYHOUSES.

ATTRACTION TONIGHT.—The famous artist and delineator of character, Richard Mansfield, begins a two nights' engagement at the Grand Opera House this evening, presenting for the first time here a striking dramatization of "The Scarlet Letter." Hawthorne's novel of matchless English and intense human interest. No greater actor than Mr. Mansfield treads the boards today, and he deserves a royal reception.

Dr. Lindley came in with thirty of the Whittier boys, who participated in the programme, the band playing several fine selections, and the boys singing some patriotic and religious songs, as, "Patriotic Songs," choruses, etc., to piano accompaniment by Miss Flora Lindley. Every selection met with well-merited applause.

Dr. Lindley, superintendent of the State school, was introduced and made a short speech pointing out the needs of the institution and the development of the third attribute of humanity—the spiritual life—to which Rev. Father Montenarelli had so faithfully ministered in behalf of the 230 children of Catholic parentage in the school. Dr. Lindley said that he felt like saying to the Protestants who were interested in the spiritual development of the boys and girls at Whittier—take the Protestant children and make of them the best Protestants you can, and, on the other hand, to the Roman Catholic Church, take the 250 Catholic children and make of them the best Catholics.

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## RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

Huntington Succeeds Gould on the Pacific Mail.

The New President Says the Company is Quite Prosperous.

Working on San Diego's New Road Toward Arizona.

Prospects of a Line to Salt Lake City Depend Much on the Harbor Question—General and Local Notes.

A Los Angeles citizen, who occupies a position that enables him to know whereof he speaks, said to a Times reporter yesterday: "You can count on one thing, and that is that within six months after Congress makes an appropriation for the San Pedro deep-water harbor you will see active work begun on a railroad line from Los Angeles to Salt Lake City. A deep-water harbor at San Pedro is the only thing that will immediately promote the construction of the needed road up to the coal and other mineral riches of Nevada and Utah." This statement is thought about expresses the sentiment and policy of the people who own the Los Angeles Terminal Railroad. These Eastern capitalists are probably rich enough to build a railroad across the United States, if they so desired, but no new transcontinental connection will be built for fun or glory. The Terminal company had the temerity to penetrate the Southern Pacific's stronghold, driving the Southern Pacific out of its little fortified possession at Santa Monica. When San Pedro gets the expected appropriation the Terminal company, which now exhibits a most conservative policy, unlike its former aggressiveness in pushing into new territory, will carry out the original plans, and the lines will become what they were intended to be—terminals for a new transcontinental road.

IN SALT LAKE.

Salt Lake City is deeply interested in the project of building a road in this direction through the Deep Creek country. The committee of 400 citizens appointed to solicit subscriptions to the stock of the Salt Lake and Pacific Railway Company has been actively engaged in canvassing that city. Sub-committees will be sent to adjoining States to personally confer with many who own real estate in Salt Lake, to secure their cooperation and obtain material aid in furtherance of the project. A special committee is preparing an address to other non-resident property-owners, and an organized effort will be made to interest this class in the new railway company. It has been figured out that should subscriptions be collected amounting to 1 per cent. of the valuation of real property held in Salt Lake by outsiders, the aggregate would be not far from \$100,000.

HUNTINGTON PRESIDENT OF PACIFIC MAIL.

NEW YORK, May 18.—[By the Associated Press.] George J. Gould has refused to accept a new term as president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, owing to pressure of other business. C. P. Huntington will succeed him. Huntington said: "Mr. Gould found, since the death of his father, Jay Gould, that his duties are so great that he must curtail his work. We would like to have him keep the presidency of the Pacific Mail, but he had good reasons of his own for not doing so. The stock of the company is widely scattered. The outlook has not been so good for twenty years. We have, practically, a monopoly of the business of the West coast, which is very profitable. Our business to the Sandwich Islands and China and Japan is entirely satisfactory. More pleasant relations have been established between the Pacific Mail and Panama Railroad. We have stopped calling each other names. It is natural that the two companies should operate together on through business, and I think that traffic arrangements between them will be re-established before long. There are more reasons why they should not fight than why they should fight."

NORTHERN PACIFIC'S FLOATING DEBT.

NEW YORK, May 18.—[By the Associated Press.] The directors of the Northern Pacific today formally approved the plan for funding the floating debt. The plan provides for an authorized issue of \$15,000,000 of collateral trust notes, to bear six per cent. interest, and mature in five years. The American Loan and Trust Company will be the trustee. The security back of the notes will be the consolidated bonds and other assets now pledged for the floating debt, and, in addition, the St. Paul and Northern Pacific Company's stock in the company's treasury and the Northern Express Company's franchises. The intention of the management is to issue only \$12,000,000 notes at present. The prices at which they may be offered for subscription is generally expected to be about 95. Villard said that the subscription list to the underwriting syndicate is not yet completed, but he had no doubt it would be successfully organized. He said that there is plenty of time to complete the work, as the debt does not mature till September 1.

Previous to the meeting of the board, Henry Villard, chairman of the executive board, authorized the publication of a statement in regard to his retirement from the chairmanship as well as from membership in the board, which is as follows: That on March 1 he sent to President Oakes his resignation as a director, but that at Oake's earnest solicitation he withdrew it to help fund the floating debt, but that he will remain in the board no longer than the present term, which ends in October.

THE MOWERS SAILS FOR VANCOUVER.

SIDNEY (N. S. W.), May 18.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] The steamer Miowera sailed from here for Vancouver, B. C., today, thus inaugurating new direct service between Australia and British Columbia.

WORK ON THE SAN DIEGO AND PHOENIX.

SAN DIEGO, May 18.—[By the Associated Press.] The first active work on the San Diego and Phoenix Railroad began this morning. The engineer corps began setting grade stakes from this city's limits through National City to the Land and Town Company's tract, where the right-of-way is still unsettled. If a right-of-way is refused a survey will be made around those lands. From there to the desert a clear right-of-way will be secured. People are already buying land along the proposed new road. In this city it is expected that the company will secure the franchise for a right-of-way held by the old Eastern Terminal Company.

SCARF HEAD.

The second Phillips Rock Island excursion of this week will start East-

ward today with over thirty passengers.

G. F. Tincher, the Apollo of the Santa Fe, who catches crowds of passengers for the East, has returned from a visit of several days at San Diego.

## FIRE COMMISSIONERS

Only Routine Business Before the Board—Now End-to-house.

The Fire Commission met yesterday morning with all the members present, except Commissioner McLain.

Plans for the erection of a fire-engine house for the protection of the Fifth and Sixth Wards, as presented by J. Barringer, were laid over.

The petition of Bonfilio & McGaughey, for permission to place an engine and boiler in a building to be erected at Los Angeles and Winston streets, was referred to the Chief.

A communication from property-owners, stating that they were willing that Charles Hartman should erect a blacksmith shop at Nos. 1103 and 1105 Seventh street, was filed.

The requisitions and demands were approved.

On motion, the Chief was authorized to present a requisition for a fire-alarm box, to be placed near First and Dakota streets.

The commission then adjourned, and, as a committee of the whole, proceeded to inspect some horses with a view of purchasing two for the department.

Truth Stranger Than Fiction.

The TIMES' Encyclopedia found to contain many libraries. Here are some interesting facts about THE TIMES' Encyclopedia Britannica:

The complete work of twenty-five volumes represents a library of 170 ordinary octavo volumes, each illustrated with two full-page engraved plates and forty separate illustrations.

Each page of the work contains as much matter as three pages of an ordinary octavo volume printed in the same style and type for library use.

Taking the ordinary octavo volume as a basis, there are in the Encyclopedia Britannica eighteen volumes of 600 pages each on geography.

On history, eighteen volumes.

On philosophy and religion, fifteen volumes.

On medicine, in its departments, six volumes.

On industrial and applied sciences, twenty volumes.

On mercantile subjects, six volumes.

On agriculture, seven volumes.

On games, music and legends, six volumes.

And libraries on natural history, biography and arts.

Over fifty of the leading articles on mathematics, history, theology, physics, geography, chemistry etc., have been printed in separate text books for use in leading American colleges.

This is the Encyclopedia offered by THE TIMES to its readers for 10 cents a day.

It is the best proposition ever made by a newspaper of Southern California. The proposition has already been accepted by thousands of people.

The TIMES' headquarters, 347 South Spring street, is open all day for the purpose of showing the Britannica to all who come to investigate the Encyclopedia offer.

The TIMES will see that the boy or girl whose correct sentence is first gets a complete set of this matchless work, and each boy or girl getting correct sentence gets a volume.

See explanation on other page.

WHEN IRELAND HAD A PARLIAMENT

The PALMY DAYS of Dublin, Hard Drinking, Fun and Dissipation.

Never was such a time of feasting and jollification as the palmy days of the Irish Parliament, says All The Year Round. The county elections were a continued scene of fighting, fun and revelry. It is one continuous Dohnybrook fair, and the county elector, with a good coat on his back and money clinking in his pocket,

Steps into a tent, just to spend half-a-crown.

Steps out, meets a friend, and for joy

knocks him down with his sprig of shillelah and shamrock so green!

With the same gaiety of heart, the gentlemen fought their battles with more deadly weapons. At that time dueling was a recognized part of the social code. The "thirty-six commandments," arranged by the gentlemen of Galway, formed a complete set of rules on all the punctilios of the duel. According to the printed rules of Galway, seconds, if desirous, may exchange shots at right angles to their principals, and lest the gentlemen should have forgotten their mathematics, there is a diagram to explain how this right-angled fire is arranged. The pistol was the national weapon, the long, heavy dueling pistol, which was handed to the principal by his second; "the fife hammered and the featherspring set." Some Irish gentlemen, who had served in France, tried to substitute the small sword for the pistol and a duel club was fought in Dublin, "a most agreeable and useful association of members of which styled themselves the 'Knights of Tara,'" and who strove by practice in the fencing school and on the field of honor to bring the rapier into fashion again. But their practices were denounced as "frivolous" by the regular blazers, and national habits were too strong for the innovators.

"Well hit, but no lives lost," was the bulletin most hoped for on the conclusion of a duel, for the kindly Irish nature recollects from occasioning the death of a neighbor, and perhaps a friend, but wounds were glorious, and none could doubt the honor of one who had been winged on such an occasion.

Thomas F. Bayard's first trip to Europe was made about ten years ago, and he then saw something of English society and a good deal of Germany.

THE PERFUME of violets, the purity of the lily, the glow of the rose and the flush of the heliotrope combine in Pozzani's wondrous powder.

Dr. Liebig & Co. is the general supplier of perfumes to the English market.

Established 17 years. Branch of San Fran-

123 S. Main-st. Los Angeles.

Positively cure, in from 40 to 60 days, all kinds of

Rupture,

Varicose, Hydrocele, Pleas.

FISSTURE, FISTULAE, CERATION, etc.

without the use of white drawing blood, or detrition from business.

CONSULTATION & EXAMINATION FREE.

Can refer interested parties to prominent

Los Angeles citizens, who have been treated by them. Cure guaranteed.

Dr. Liebig & Co., the oldest

and most reliable Special

Physicians and Surgeons

on the Pacific Coast, continue to cure all dis-

ases of a chronic nature, no matter how

complicated or who has failed.

Send for a printed circular explaining why

hundreds cannot be cured.

Our diagnosis-sheets sent free on application

and are as satisfactory as a personal interview.

Cures guaranteed in curable cases.

All business private and sacredly confidential.

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# CITY BRIEFS

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

Weather Bureau.

**T. S. WHEATON,** Bureau, Los Angeles, May 18, 1893.—At 5 a.m. the barometer registered 30.00, at 5 p.m., 29.95. Thermometer for corresponding hours showed 54° and 73°. Maximum temperature, 73°; minimum temperature, 49°. Character of weather, clear and dry.

Barometer reduced to sea level.

Grand excursion to Redondo Beach, Saturday, May 20, under the direction of Central Methodist Sunday-school. The public is invited to go with us. We have a special train which leaves Redondo depot at 8 a.m. Gratuities set at 25 cents. Round trip, 50 cents.

The beautiful new fast excursion steamer *Rosalie* will be at Redondo wharf Saturday (tomorrow), and make a special trip to Port Los Angeles and return, giving passengers a most delightful sail of twenty-eight miles on the ocean on the safety-preserved steamship. Price, 25 cents. Picnic tickets at Hanna, Busch & Dinskin, No. 218 South Spring street, or V. J. Jacques, No. 1620 South Main street, not later than Friday evening at 5 p.m.

The beautiful new fast excursion steamer *Rosalie* will be at Redondo wharf Saturday (tomorrow), and make a special trip to Port Los Angeles and return, giving passengers a most delightful sail of twenty-eight miles on the ocean on the safety-preserved steamship. Price, 25 cents.

For Catalina Island: Every Saturday until further notice, the steamer *Falcon* will make trips to Avalon, connecting at San Pedro with Southern Pacific Company's Terminal Railway, and return, returning to the Southern Pacific run through.

For further information apply to the Wilmington Transportation Company, 130 West Second street, Los Angeles.

The mammoth wharf at Port Los Angeles is visited by thousands every Sunday, who enjoy its superb marine view. The racing scene also affords excellent fishing. Sunday trains on the Southern Pacific run through. Round trip, 50 cents. Hourly trains between the wharf and Santa Monica. See Southern Pacific time table in this paper.

The farewell entertainment to be given by the greater woolen manufacturers, during the week, will be the last opportunity to hear his tuneful strains. The Unity Club has the concert in hand, and has lowered the price with its accustomed liberality.

Santa Monica Canon—the picnicker's paradise, trees, grass, flowers, rolling water, picnics, tables and benches. Santa Pacific Sunday trains run through. Round trip, 40 cents. Hourly trains between the canon, the wharf and Santa Monica.

To San Diego via the Surfline of the Southern California Railway (Santa Fe route) Saturday and Sunday: \$3 for the round trip; 40 cents each way. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday: \$3 for the round trip; 40 cents each way. Trains leave at 8:15 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. from First street station.

Ballads of all sorts will be heard next Monday night at the Los Angeles Theater, and by the best and largest array of singers that has appeared in any one concert in many years. We understand it is to be a full dress occasion.

Soldiers' Home long line—a new and delightful way of reaching Santa Monica. The view while circling the loop is grand. Take the 10:30 a.m. train from Arcadia depot. Round trip Saturdays and Sundays, 50 cents.

Mark this! Bellan's La Grippe Cure is not like sarsaparilla simply to purify the blood. It aids assimilation, equalizes circulation, and is nature's true restorative. For general ailments it has no equal. 50 cents.

When going home after 3 p.m. call at the Original Bakery, 114 West Spring street, for our fresh bread, cakes and pies—the best in the city. Our specialties: German rye bread and strawberry shortcake.

We have them all, forty-seven breeds, the wonderful Red Caps and beautiful English Anconas, two strains rare Houdans. Penciled Brahmas at Andrews' corrals, Sixty and Sixty-four.

Take in the excursion over the Kite-shaped track of the Southern California Railway (Santa Fe route) Sunday: \$2.05 for the round trip; 160 miles of beautiful scenery.

There will be a "called" meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the First Church, at 7 p.m. You are cordially invited. By order of Mrs. J. B. Brown, president.

Ladies' Ping-pong patent tip button—Cloth leather top, opera or common sense last. A very easy shot and a sure hit; price \$3. Hewes, 103 North Spring street.

Rev. J. C. Fletcher gives views of Florence, Italy, with illustrations this evening, in the Assembly hall at Belmont Hall. Remenyi's violin concert tonight at Unity Church under auspices of Unity Club General admission 50 cents.

Rev. Isaac Naylor at Simpson Church Sunday night. Subject: "A Tragic Scene at Rosedale Cemetery."

Neuchatel, Livarot and brie cheese, of superior quality, arrived regularly by express air mail.

The fare for the round trip to all points on the Southern California Railway (Santa Fe route) Sunday: \$2.05.

Carpets cleaned, latest steam appliances. Chas. A. 434-450 South Broadway. Tel. 427. John Bresser.

Just received a car of Bethesda Mineral Water. H. J. Woollacott, agent. Also Dutch Malt.

Manteles, office fittings, hardware, furniture. H. Bohman, 514 South Spring.

Fire has reduced. Not in "compact" Baskerville, 218 N. Main, Lanfranco building. New Jewel vapor stoves and many other kinds, at A. B. Chapman's, 414 S. Spring.

Let K & K, the Broadway tailors, make you a spring suit. 214 South Broadway. James Meany's \$5 shoes, sole agents. Boston Shoe Store, corner Main and Second.

For first-class shooting go to Dunstan, No. 649 South Broadway, telephone 1196. Price, 25 cents. Thread, twine and ear, 12½¢ South Broadway, room 1-3.

Don't forget to hear the farewell concert by Remenyi at Unity Church tonight.

Manitou water, the best in America, can be had at H. Jevne's.

Central W.C.T.U. meets today at 2:30, Temperance Temple.

Attend auction sale Tally-Ho Stables, Monday, May 22.

Violet flavoring extract, for cooking, at H. Jevne's.

Special rates to World's Fair. See Kan-Koo.

Remenyi tonight Unity Church. Fifty cents.

Stoves, C. T. Pauls, 130 South Main. Try the Hotel Jackson at Santa Monica. Rare Indian blanket at Campbell's, "The Unique" kid-glove house.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for Mrs. Mrs. Hancock, Frank Pratt and L. J. Rogers.

E. T. Byram of Glendale has sent to THE TIMES a sample of his cherry crop, which compares very favorably with the best Northern fruit.

A high wind prevailed early yesterday morning with very low temperature for this season of the year. The wind died out, however, early in the forenoon, and the remainder of the day was warm and pleasant.

An explosion of gasoline caused a small blaze at No. 725 East First street yesterday afternoon. The East Fire department was called out, but the fire was overcome without serious damage. The building was occupied by H. H. Auklin.

Azores Charlie is reported as having the most startling and typically true to life Wild West show on the road. In fact, the people turn out en masse to witness the performance. There is nothing connected with the show that would keep the most fastidious from attending. The opening for six days at Athletic Park, commencing Tuesday afternoon, May 23.

Mr. Remenyi yesterday received the following telegram from the cattle which explains itself: "All the Los Angeles dogs sent to the Seattle dog show bring away blue ribbons." J. G. Borglum's Great Dane, Titan; A. P. Kerckhoff's heavyweight pointer, Jack; T. W. Wilson's light-weight pointer, Ben Hur, and C. A. Sumner's fox terrier, Bonnie Bess, all winning firsts.

Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday in the office of the County Clerk by the Piedmont Cemetery Association, for

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

## THE SUPERVISORS.

They Accept Bids for Road Sprinkling and Appoint a Justice.

The Board of Supervisors was in session a portion of the time yesterday, and transacted some general business in the line of the usual routine.

A short petition, signed by A. Young and others, asking that F. J. Weldt be appointed as Justice of the Peace for Wilmington township, to succeed J. T. C. Johnson, deceased, was read, when Supervisor Hay moved that the petition be granted and that Mr. Weldt be appointed. The motion was unanimously carried.

On the sprinkling of San Fernando road from the city limits to Tropicana and Pasadena avenue, from the city limits to Garvanza, bids were received as follows: For the San Fernando road, G. G. Gray, \$2.70 per day; J. T. Thompson, \$2.93; G. W. Hibben, \$2.75; S. W. White, \$3 for ten hours' work; C. G. Wilkinson, \$2.25 per day; T. A. Grant, \$2.65 on either or both roads; A. P. Cross, \$2.72 per day; J. V. York, \$2.99; L. Jenkins, \$2.50; N. G. Baldwin, \$2.98. On Pasadena avenue, Thomas A. Wilson, \$2.49 per day.

The bids of S. W. White and Thomas A. Wilson were accepted.

SUNKEN eyes, a pallid complexion and discharging eruptions indicate that there is something wrong with the eye, calling for health, purifying the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Curse, croupy, eczema, salt rheum, pimples and blotches.

Secure your rooms before you start in the Great Eastern, the mammoth hotel of the world. Headquarters for Los Angeles people. Or in fifteen other hotels in the city, high and low priced. H. T. Hazard, Downey Block, Los Angeles, Cal.

## BEACH TRAINS SUNDAY.

The Santa Fe will run special trains Sunday and 4:45 p.m. and 6 p.m. for Santa Monica at 10 a.m., 1:30 p.m. and 4:45 p.m. Returning, last train will leave Redondo and Santa Monica at 5:30 p.m. Fare for the round trip only 50 cents.

ONE OF KEELER INSTITUTES.

One of the busiest places in the country at the present time is the Keeler headquarters at Dwight. Every train brings patients from all parts of the world, and every train carries away graduates who go home strong and happy. Every day also brings physicians and visitors to Dwight to receive a course of lectures and thorough practical instruction in the administration of the double chloride of gold treatment.

At Riversides is the only branch in Southern California of this famous institute for the treatment of diseases of the heart, lungs, kidneys, liver, brain, spinal column or morphine habit and the tobacco habit. The only agent in Los Angeles has rooms in New Wilson Block, corner First and Spring streets, Nos. 64 and 66, where information as to terms, etc., can be obtained.

At 4:45 p.m. yesterday a very perceptible tremor was noticed by Pasadena citizens. It was a less severe shock than some of its predecessors in 1898, but its duration was longer than any other noted here this year. Some observers counted four distinct shocks.

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## AT OTHER POINTS.

LIVELY QUAKES AT VENURA, SANTA BARBARA and ELSEWHERE.

VENTURA, May 18.—(By the Associated Press.) A very distinct shock of earthquake occurred at 4:35 this afternoon, and lasted about fifteen seconds. The oscillation was from east to west.

SANTA BARBARA, May 18.—There was a distinct shock of earthquake at 4:35 this afternoon. Buildings shook so that the people in the second stories ran out. No damage has been reported.

The vibrations were from northwest to southeast. The Common Council was in session in the City Hall and lost no time in getting out of the building.

SANTA ANA, May 18.—The earthquake at 4:25 this afternoon was one of the hardest ever felt here, but no damage was done. A few people were thrown to the ground. Doors were scared, and started to swing and the weights in the clocks were started in motion. The tremor was from north-east to southwest.

## THE TUG-OF-WAR.

The composition of the electric road team in the tug-of-war is announced as follows: C. A. Sheldrick captain; Charles Miller, anchor; Sim Collier, I. S. Underwood, William G. Willits. The boys of the electric road team have been in constant training for some time, and they are confident that they will be able to pull down one of the big prizes offered for the local teams.

The San Francisco Canadian team will arrive here in a special car on Saturday in company with a delegation of San Francisco athletic men, who are anxious to do some heavy betting on the State championship contest.

## PERSONALS.

Rev. W. H. Lammin of San Francisco is in town.

Rev. M. C. Dotter of Riverside is at the Westminster.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Negrete of Granada Mexico, are in the city.

Judge E. M. Sanford of Yuma is registered.

John R. Keyes and wife of San Francisco are at Lake Tahoe.

John Thompson, James Graham and H. M. Boyle, all of Allegheny, Pa., are among the tourists at the Nadeau.

James Meaney's \$5 shoes, sole agents. Boston Shoe Store, corner Main and Second.

For first-class shooting go to Dunstan, No. 649 South Broadway, telephone 1196.

Price, 25 cents. Thread, twine and ear, 12½¢ South Broadway, room 1-3.

Don't forget to hear the farewell concert by Remenyi at Unity Church tonight.

Manitou water, the best in America, can be had at H. Jevne's.

Central W.C.T.U. meets today at 2:30, Temperance Temple.

Attend auction sale Tally-Ho Stables, Monday, May 22.

Violet flavoring extract, for cooking, at H. Jevne's.

Special rates to World's Fair. See Kan-Koo.

Remenyi tonight Unity Church. Fifty cents.

Stoves, C. T. Pauls, 130 South Main. Try the Hotel Jackson at Santa Monica. Rare Indian blanket at Campbell's, "The Unique" kid-glove house.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for Mrs. Mrs. Hancock, Frank Pratt and L. J. Rogers.

E. T. Byram of Glendale has sent to THE TIMES a sample of his cherry crop, which compares very favorably with the best Northern fruit.

A high wind prevailed early yesterday morning with very low temperature for this season of the year. The wind died out, however, early in the forenoon, and the remainder of the day was warm and pleasant.

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the Western Union telegraph office for Mrs. Mrs. Hancock, Frank Pratt and L. J. Rogers.

WORLD'S FAIR.

Every one going to the fair can get the Columbian bow at Mrs. C. Dosch's, 23 South Spring.

TRY "Makakake" Pancake Flour.

TEN POLARIS REWARD.—In consequence of the recent trials of the polar bear in the city, we will pay for the next sixty days a reward of \$10 for the arrest and conviction of any of the offenders.

The W. C. Furrey Company

Sell the beautiful Glenwood ranges and cook stoves. Far ahead of anything in the market. Nos. 150 to 180 North Spring street.

Dentists:

J. D. Moody, Kate C. Moody, dentists, 228 South Spring st.

PAPER-HANGERS: You can buy at cost at Eckstrom & Strasburg's closing-out sale.

WORLD'S FAIR.

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ITCHING of the scalp is a disease.

Van Haren's Quinine Hair Tonic cures it.

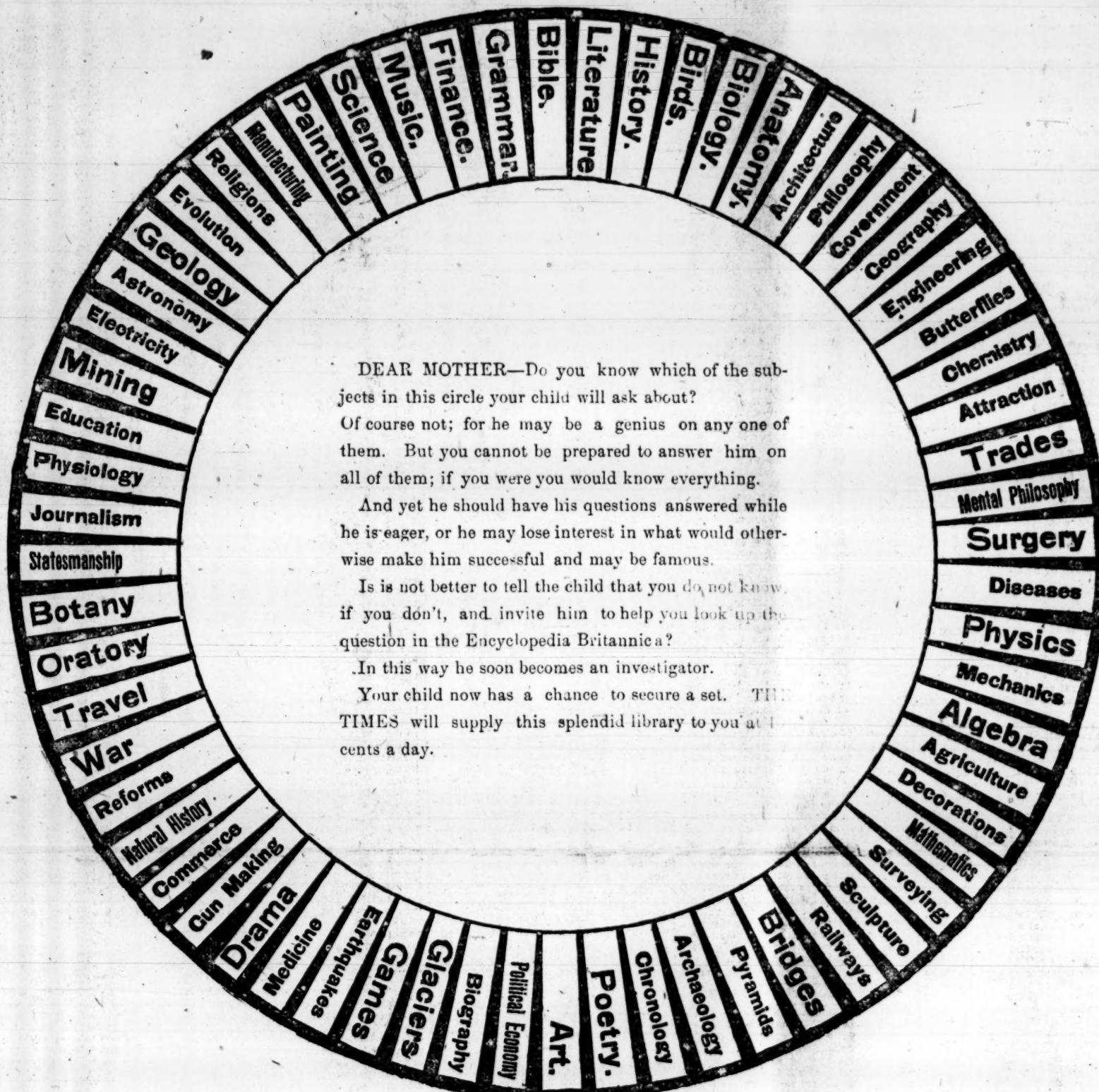
CELESTINE'S Baking Powder

TWELFTH YEAR.

LOS ANGELES, FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1893.

PRICE: SINGLE COPIES, 5 CENTS.  
BY THE WEEK, 3 CENTS.

## THE SENSIBLE METHOD.



DEAR MOTHER—Do you know which of the subjects in this circle your child will ask about?

Of course not; for he may be a genius on any one of them. But you cannot be prepared to answer him on all of them; if you were you would know everything.

And yet he should have his questions answered while he is eager, or he may lose interest in what would otherwise make him successful and may be famous.

Is it not better to tell the child that you do not know if you don't, and invite him to help you look up the question in the Encyclopedia Britannica?

In this way he soon becomes an investigator.

Your child now has a chance to secure a set. THE TIMES will supply this splendid library to you at 1 cent a day.



If you place the Encyclopedia Britannica in your home your children will be able to find answers to all their questions, and they will busy themselves at healthy investigation—NO DANGER THEN.

## Read Our Proposition

And bear in mind that this special offer will remain open for a few days only.

On receipt of ONE DOLLAR we will forward to any subscriber the complete set of twenty-five volumes of our New Wide-margin Edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, the balance to be paid at the rate of \$5 monthly; or we will send one-half the set at once on receipt of ONE DOLLAR, and the balance to be paid at the rate of 10 cents per day, payable monthly. The remainder of the set will be sent promptly as soon as the first half of the set is paid for. This edition is printed on a fine quality of paper, is elegantly and substantially bound in heavy silk cloth, the lids of the book are of stout oakum board, which will hold its shape and never warp. The lettering is gold leaf of the purest quality. It is bound with a double flexible back, just like an Oxford Teacher's Bible, and is more strongly bound than the edition which is sold for \$8 per volume. We will guarantee this work to be precisely as represented in every way. Readers who desire to examine before ordering the entire set can have a volume sent for examination. Bear in mind this special offer is made only to our readers and will positively be withdrawn in a short time. A beautiful Dime Savings Bank will be sent to each subscriber for the book, wherein you can deposit the dime a day.

The price of the edition to those who take advantage of this special offer is only \$1.96 per volume for the 25 volumes.

THIS ELEGANT LIBRARY CAN BE SEEN AT

THE TIMES HEADQUARTERS,  
347 South Spring Street.

Address all communications to Times Headquarters, 347 S. Spring St., Los Angeles.

## THE COURTS.

"Bug" Holliday on Trial for Assault to Murder.

Mysterious Disappearance of Burton, the Complaining Witness.

Two Supreme Court Opinions Received for Filing.

The Southern Pacific Company Commences Suit on Foreclosure of Mortgages—Divorce Granted by Judge Shaw.

created by it. There being no evidence that such was the case the former judgment was sustained.

THE MOTION DENIED.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Pacific Wool and Coal Company, held at San Diego November 17, 1892, for the purpose of electing five directors, B. D. Clugston was chosen as one of that number by receiving a plurality of the votes cast. E. G. Dulin, however, claimed that certain votes offered to be cast for him as such director should have been received, and that if they had the result of the election would have shown that he was elected instead of Clugston. On the 10th of December, 1892, Dulin, therefore, filed his petition in the Superior Court of San Diego, making the corporation and Clugston defendants, and praying the court to set aside the election of Clugston as director, and to confirm the election of himself. The matter was heard, and on January 25, 1893, judgment was rendered in effect that at the said election Dulin was elected one of the directors of the corporation, that his election be confirmed that Clugston was not elected and was therefore not a director of the company. On the same day the defendants appealed from the judgment and asked that an order be issued staying the proceedings, and restraining the respondent, Dulin, from doing any act in the capacity of director. The Supreme Court, in its opinion, states that the purpose of the application is not to prevent the court from taking any action to enforce its judgment, but to prevent Dulin from acting as one of the directors, that the stay proceedings upon the enforcement of the judgment resulting from the appeal cannot prevent the moral support which the rendition of the judgment may give to the other directors, or form the basis of an injunction upon them, nor that it can be invoked to prevent the respondent from committing a trespass against the appellant; that its only effect is to leave the parties in the same situation with reference to the rights involved in the action, as they were prior to the rendition of the judgment; that they still have, notwithstanding the appeal, the same right to assert, outside of court, or in any other proceeding, their respective rights as they had prior thereto; also that in the court below, the appeal was pending in the court below that court had no authority by virtue thereof to enjoin Dulin from assuming to act as a director, and after it had adjudged that he had been duly elected one of the directors there would have been a manifest inconsistency in enjoining him from acting as such director. No other proceeding having been attempted in the court below on the judgment and the judgment itself not contemplated or authorizing any other proceeding or process to enforce it, the motion was ordered denied.

## SUIT ON FORECLOSURE.

Three complaints were filed by the attorney for the Southern Pacific Company yesterday against A. M. Thornton, C. V. Boquist and H. A. Palmer respectively on the institution of suits to foreclose mortgages on an aggregate of some 653 acres of land located in sections 23, 21 and 13 of townships 1 and 3, ranges 8, 11 and 15 W., S.B.M. The cause of action as stated is that the defendants in the years 1884, 1885 and 1886 purchased from the company the land specified and entered into an agreement whereby they were to make payments for the same in installments. But they failed to fulfill their part of the agreement, and in consequence the company now desires that they be foreclosed of their rights in the premises.

## Court Notes.

By default, Catherine Murray was yesterday granted a decree by Judge Shaw divorcing her from P. W. Murray on the usual statutory grounds.

A decree of divorce in favor of the wife was signed yesterday by Judge Shaw in the case of Mary Chambers vs. Joseph D. Chambers.

Judgment by default on foreclosure of mortgage was yesterday entered for the plaintiff Chaffee in his suit against Randolph et al.

There was another long session in the suit for an accounting and foreclosure of James Smith vs. the Kansas Street Improvement Company held yesterday in Judge Wade's court, but the cause was not nearly concluded.

Judge Van Dyke's court, which has been closed for several days, will resume business today, the Judge having returned from his trip to Berkeley.

Thomas Peterson, the sailor, appeared in Department One yesterday to learn the result of the Court's consideration of the demurral to the complaint offered by his counsel previously, the charge being assault with intent to kill. Judge Smith overruled the demurral, and ordered that the defendant be tried on June 21. Peterson pleaded not guilty.

The contested will case of Emily Yukam, deceased, was submitted to the jury yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and a verdict for the contestant was brought in three hours later.

## New suits.

Preliminary papers in the following new suits were filed with the County Clerk yesterday:

Mrs. E. H. Andross vs. Sierra Madre Hall Company, suit on foreclosure of mortgage for \$1000, with interest.

Estate of William Stevens, deceased; petition of Ada Stevens for letters of administration.

Amelia G. Catlin vs. N. P. Campbell; suit to quiet title to lot in Alcantara Grove tract.

Francis E. Downs and M. J. Downs vs. M. Mecartney; suit to quiet title to a lot at Garverna.

Southern Pacific Company vs. C. N. Wilson; H. A. Palmer and C. V. Boquist; suit on foreclosure of mortgage.

TODAY'S CALENDAR.

DEPARTMENT ONE—Judge Smith. People vs. Edward Holliday; assault to murder.

DEPARTMENT TWO—Judge Clark. Gregg vs. Smith; on appeal.

Estate of W. C. Kilpatrick, deceased; petition for sale of realty.

Estate of C. B. Richardson, deceased; confirmation of sale.

Estate of Leandro Serrano, deceased; letters.

Estate and guardianship of Emma and Sadie J. Carlew, minors; petition for sale.

Estate and guardianship of G. B. Moldenhauer, minor; petition for sale.

Estate of T. Yorba, deceased; letters.

Estate of L. A. D. Townsend, deceased; petition for discharge of administrator.

Estate of A. G. Tabor, deceased; final account and distribution.

Estate of Charles Wilson, deceased; account of special administrator.

Estate of A. H. Scofield, deceased; letters.

DEPARTMENT THREE—Judge Wade. L. A. P. and T. C. Company vs. Main and Temple Street Hotel Company.

DEPARTMENT FOUR—Judge Van Dyke. Clear.

DEPARTMENT FIVE—Judge Shaw. Cortiord vs. L. Mertman; injunction.

DEPARTMENT SIX—Judge McKinley. Germain vs. Vauin; conveyance.

**"GATH."**

**Cosmopolite Manias That Craze the Prairie City.**

**Chicago Wonders That Rank With Those of Jackson Park.**

**The Theaters, "America," the Ballet and Veragua's Bulls.**

**Conditions, Traditions, and Inside Facts That Explain Many Puzzling Things About This Show of Shows—Evolution.**

**Special Correspondence of The Times.**  
CHICAGO, May 14, 1893.—The Sunday opening of the fair will never be at rest, and at present has the form of a conspiracy on both sides. Said I to Mr. Berger, who has been twenty-six years the associate of Sol Smith, Russell, the actor, doing business for him:

"I wonder if the folks who are fighting the World's Fair on Sunday know that they are not driving the people into the churches, but into the theaters?"

"I never thought of that. From the

ordinary world's standard point, the opening of the World's Fair on Sunday seems proper enough. There is nothing demoralizing about the purest instruction."

During the summer months it would merely keep hundreds of thousands of people out of the beer gardens and teach them something."

This will stay where it is until it takes a pitch the other way, and then it will always stay there, like the running of the cars on Sunday, which the churches objected to, and many other things now past and gone. It has been one of the influences to destroy the Republican party in the large cities of the land; they confound Puritanism with tyrannical restraint. The governing principle in America is business. Now, here is a poor family coming to the World's Fair, staying two weeks, two Sundays out of that time are lost to them, and their expenses go on, which, of course, are large, and will be large during this whole World's Fair. They are only added to the reflective number who think that a man ought to use his Sabbath according to his own conscience, but not oppress others with his conscience."

I asked Mr. Berger if he saw any good results to our theaters ensuing from the exhibition.

"I suppose you have seen America?" he replied, "the great spectacle and ballet at the Auditorium. Now, there is one result of a very great aggregation of people coming to one spot. The production of that piece required an audience equal to its cost. The ballet in the country had been at a standstill for long time; one set of apartments has been educated, and they are always on the boards. Mayor Washburn of Chicago was to make a speech on 'Ballet Reform.' and the papers printed it 'Ballet Reform.' His wife said: 'Bennstead, what do you know about the ballet so much that they call upon you to reform it?'"

"The ballet," replied the Mayor, "requires reform only in age and understanding. Now, America has brought to this country from one hundred to one hundred and fifty fine young-faced dancers, whose ballet is modest, and the people look into their countenances rather than at their heels. The stage at the Auditorium is the most costly stage in this country, and, in the world, it cost \$180,000 for the stage machinery alone. I suppose you saw the ship in which Columbus was sailing, with his whole crew, to discover the new world, and from which he sees, as you see, in the audience, the land shine out from San Salvador. Did you notice how that ship pitched, until you almost felt that you were looking like a merman from the water to the vessel? That was done by the stage being built in some eight sections, which can be raised or lowered at will. They put the ship on two sections, and see-saw those sections, and the large construction pitches downward and rises and careens."

"Is there any evolution about the theater in America?"

"Oh, yes; as the theater gets older, action runs in families, and association. Take myself, for instance. Thirty years ago my people gave musical entertainments. Swiss bell ringings, and we got up the first band of females performing on brass instruments. In our show was Sol Smith Russell, then quite a young man, in fact, only 18 years old. He sang a comic song and did a comic act, until the managers called upon him to come out and be a star. Behind him is at least another generation of actors, and he is by reason of heredity, like the Booths and Jeffersons. Duration makes art. The Kembles and Sidewes were derived, it is said, from an actor who used to play in Shakespeare's company. The glassblowers in France, who come to this exhibition and show their skill, are derived from people introduced by Henry IV and Louis XIV, or the Venetians who came out from Venice and founded the glass works of France. They are born, so to speak, with a glass tube in their hands, and as bubbles can blow it and make a vase so it is with acting. So it will be, perhaps, with the evolution of the Sunday or Sabbath that you ask about. The heredity of the Puritan Sabbath is slowly succumbing to the freedom of the Republican Sabbath."

The Duke of Veragua has been next to President Cleveland, the feature of the World's Fair, but Cleveland was universally known and seen, while Veragua is still rather a remote notion in the ordinary American mind, which hesitates at a foreign word. They will be about ten years pronouncing Veragua, as most of them are still in the primary class pronouncing Credit Mobilier, which was a great word twenty years ago. It is called on the Western Reserve, where Garfield is said to have had some of it, the "Credible Mobiler." In Maine they call it "Credible Moboya." In Delaware they call it "Morbler."

It was Cleveland's appearance at the opening of the fair, with his Cabinet, which drew three-fourths of the whole attendance during the first week. That week brought 153,000 persons on Monday who paid for their admission, and hardly fifty thousand persons the remainder of the week, when there was no Cleveland to see.

The Duke of Veragua has been chiefly carried around to private dinners and

receptions, and has been the cause of many spitefulness among women who would like to be knocked down by newspaper type every day in the year. Some of them would stand under a column of newspaper type a hundred feet high, and submit to being mashed by it if it would only spell out their names. Phoebe Cozzens was sometime ago something or other in the Woman's Hospital Institution. She was removed to the Institute, and Mrs. Potter Palmer substituted for her. When the fair opened it was proposed to depose Mrs. Palmer, and it was thought that there were voices enough to play the game well, upon the principle of that game described in the late Dr. Curtis' "Trumps," where every boy was to shout the name of the girl he was in love with at the top of his voice, and this game was set up on a little fellow who knew no better, as a big, bad boy was determined to discover whether that little fellow was not in love with his girl. So, when they were about to shout aloud, only the little fellow's voice was heard, yelling like fury, "Hope me." So here this game was to play. One voice of virility spoke.

Phoebe Cozzens, "all she was still. Within a day or two Mrs. Palmer got up and shed some tears, and said she would resign. Like Artemus Ward, when drafted in the war, she said in effect: "Highly gratified for the unexpected honor conferred upon me, I shall resign. Modesty is what all means." All this row is said to have ensued from Mrs. Palmer having had too much of the society of the Duchess of Veragua.

I asked Mr. Melville Stone, the new chief of the Associated Press, who had been to one of the Veragua receptions, what he thought of the personal outfit.

Said he: "The Duke is a small man, with side-whiskers, rather flattered by his portraits. I could realize nothing of Columbus in him, except a certain dash and dash. He is a fellow who appeared to be the more substantial and decided personage of the two."

"Oh, well," said I, "the idea which Columbus brought did not require a hero to bring it with it. He was a sailor with unusual persistence who had found a pearl somewhere in his wanderings, in the form of a daring proposition, which he was willing to carry out if somebody would foot the bill."

"That is it," said Mr. Stone. "Columbus was a great deal of a man because he had such an idea and prosecuted it effectively. Otherwise his descendants would remember me the story of one of our latest arrivals, the man who lived in a mining camp he was awakened one night by a delegation at his door, who addressed him, saying: 'We have called you up in your shirt-tail to report to you that

we have had a meeting down at Sprague's grocery, and have there debated in extenso as to whether you are a genius or not. It has finally been resolved that you are a genius, and we have sent here to admit the fact, at a reception which you are now receiving, but because we have seen you in your shirt-tail, we shall report that a genius looks like any other man in his shirt-tail.'

The effect of the World's Fair is being felt backward as well as forward. The Duke of Veragua's friends now report him as saying that though some bulls are raised for the bull fights on his place, he knows very little about the matter, and is not favorable to bull fighting, but that his overseers dispose of the sold bulls. I was in Madrid last spring, and a bull fight was given there, attended by 10,000 people, for the benefit of sufferers by the inundations in Andalusia. All the bulls belonged to the Duke of Veragua, and his name was printed in large letters on all the show bills. I am not sure that he was at the bull fight. But in Spain there is no other opposition to bull fighting which is effective than the dislike of the Austrian Queen Regent to attend these shows, with their dismembered horses, dispersed carcasses and pitiless hostility to the bull, no matter how gallantly he fights, or jumps, or runs away. His death is as much demanded as would have been the death of some German gladiator or Christian apostle by the ancestors of many of the Spaniards, for the bull fight is merely the arena retained, and Spain was, for a long period of time, more Roman than Rome itself, the birthplace of Roman abditors and emperors, and seat of formidable Roman cities. When the Goths became insensate and glutinous for cruel exhibitions, and one of their princesses, who was married over in France or Germany, is represented as ordering her rival to be tied by her long hair to the tail of a horse and dragged to death over the ground. Crucifixion was common in Spain among all the races which preceded the Moors. The Phoenicians, in their home cities, crucified the captives taken from Alexander the Great, and he crucified themselves upon the walls when he had taken the town. The Arabs, when they replaced these nations, brought in impaling, which was cutting off the head in another way, and the French impaled in Egypt the assassin of Keber. Impaling was putting a stake through the sinews of a living man, and thus hanging him up until he died between starvation and exhaustion. Cordova, when it was the Moorish capital, witnessed many a scene of impaled rebels against them, and caliphs standing over the city gates howling, or around the mosques or along the pavement by the river. When the Spaniards broke into America they appear to have brought their bulls with them, which became wild in the West Indies and on the Spanish main, and they roasted and impaled the native kings and people, from cupidity for their meat."

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"Is there any evolution about the theater in America?"

"Oh, yes; as the theater gets older, action runs in families, and association. Take myself, for instance. Thirty years ago my people gave musical entertainments. Swiss bell ringings, and we got up the first band of females performing on brass instruments. In our show was Sol Smith Russell, then quite a young man, in fact, only 18 years old. He sang a comic song and did a comic act, until the managers called upon him to come out and be a star. Behind him is at least another generation of actors, and he is by reason of heredity, like the Booths and Jeffersons. Duration makes art. The Kembles and Sidewes were derived, it is said, from an actor who used to play in Shakespeare's company. The glassblowers in France, who come to this exhibition and show their skill, are derived from people introduced by Henry IV and Louis XIV, or the Venetians who came out from Venice and founded the glass works of France. They are born, so to speak, with a glass tube in their hands, and as bubbles can blow it and make a vase so it is with acting. So it will be, perhaps, with the evolution of the Sunday or Sabbath that you ask about. The heredity of the Puritan Sabbath is slowly succumbing to the freedom of the Republican Sabbath."

The Duke of Veragua has been next to President Cleveland, the feature of the World's Fair, but Cleveland was universally known and seen, while Veragua is still rather a remote notion in the ordinary American mind, which hesitates at a foreign word. They will be about ten years pronouncing Veragua, as most of them are still in the primary class pronouncing Credit Mobilier, which was a great word twenty years ago. It is called on the Western Reserve, where Garfield is said to have had some of it, the "Credible Mobiler." In Maine they call it "Credible Moboya." In Delaware they call it "Morbler."

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## A NOVELIST'S VIEWS.

F. MARION CRAWFORD'S OBSERVATIONS ABOUT AMERICA.

Changes In American Tastes For Art and Better Architecture—American Hurry and Worry Is Subsidy—Handicapped by a Lack of Tradition.

"What changes in this country have impressed me most during my last visit?" repeated Mr. F. Marion Crawford, the novelist, as he bent over his large trunk which he was packing for his departure homeward. "I have noticed so many changes that it is difficult for me to put my impressions in shape. When I came here 10 years ago, after a long absence in Europe and in Asia, I was struck by the remarkable growth of the cities there, but I was hardly impressed by the development in taste which I have noticed among the people here."

"It seems to me that my brother Americans—you know I am really an American myself—and a thoroughly loyal one in spite of the fact that circumstances have obliged me to spend most of my life abroad—have made a great advance in their knowledge and appreciation of the arts. This is shown most conspicuously in the architectural improvements in the various cities that I have visited."

"There are fewer monstrosities now than there were a few years ago, and among the new ones there are some magnificent specimens of architecture. The interiors of the houses, too, show a similar improvement. Instead of rooms filled with bric-a-brac of inferior quality and poor etchings bought at a fabulous price by misguided collectors I have found less crowded rooms, but far more taste displayed in their adornment. Where formerly the walls would be covered with many poor etchings I have noticed a very few in the best taste."

"Then, too, I have noticed a marked change in the physical appearance of the people here. The women seem to have developed and are now more attractive and lovelier than they were when I last came. I have observed that the men carry themselves better, walk from the waist, so to speak. I attribute their improvement to the increase in games and physical exercise in general in this country. I presume that this increase is due in part to the fact that American men are now beginning to have a little leisure in which they can devote themselves to other pursuits than those of business."

"There is much to be hoped from the increase of leisure in this country. I have no doubt that before many years America will have a leisure class just as each of the old European countries has. Indeed, I have already seen signs of the formation. There are at the present time plenty of rich men in New York who have no business and who spend most of their time at their clubs and in sports, which are practically the only resources of the average man of leisure here."

"The business pressure in London is, in my opinion, far greater than in New York; and as for the social whirl New York doesn't compare with Rome. Roman society during the four months of the season goes practically no sleep at all. In New York society is far more moderate."

"And this brings me to the subject of the conditions of American life. The most interesting of these conditions, in my judgment, is the almost absence of tradition in the usages here. Of course there are many Americans who like to follow European traditions; they swallow these at a gulp, and the effect is like that of taking a pill. Practically America must make her own traditions, and as she has not as yet had time to do this the American people are still untrammeled and can develop themselves in a natural and spontaneous manner. The complete absence of tradition here has struck me superficially and yet most forcibly and amusingly in American social customs."

"For example, I can't tell you what a strange situation I have had when I have dined at an intimate dinner house and all the appointments have been of the most magnificient description, and where at table I have been confronted with the spectacle of a butler wearing a mustache. No one who has not been brought up abroad amid the iron-clad rules of society which prevail in European countries can understand the utter incongruity of that butler's appearance. As a matter of fact, I don't care a rap about that sort of thing, but nevertheless I can't help being amused by it. The incident I've mentioned is only one instance of a large number of incongruities that I have noticed in American society."

"The next point of interest in America affects the law. Every other country has long established traditions by which its artistic life is regulated, but America has as yet to develop its schools of literature, painting, sculpture and music. We have not thus far produced one great writer. Ah, yes, Emerson, Hawthorne, Lowell and the little group of New England writers of 25 years ago did admirable work, but judged by the standards of Sophocles, Shakespeare, Dante, Goethe and Schiller they must be rated as second class men. Hawthorne was the greatest writer that we have ever produced, but he was only on the fringe of the field."

"Every country—that is every ancient country—has had its great aristocratic era. As a rule it comes only once, though in the case of Rome, through the ages of the Caesars, there was a renaissance, but this was only a conspicuous exception. Our era is yet to come, possibly the next century is to produce it. At present America is remarkably chiefy for her great number of second class writers. We are doing work of magnificient mediocrity. The great men of the future will perhaps stand upon our flaws."—New York Tribune.

## A Peculiar Light.

On a winter night two years ago a friend of mine was sound asleep. Being very weary, and after he might sleep as late as possible, the green holland shade of his window was down to the bottom, and there was no way by which any light could penetrate his room. His wife was sleeping in a room adjoining with the door open between. She was awakened by hearing him call her name. She opened her eyes and saw his room flooded with a soft, pale, incandescent yellow light. She called and said, "What is that light?" He replied, "I don't know. Come in and see." She then entered into his room and saw that it was full of this light. They litigated the gas, but the other light was so much stronger that the gas flame seemed lost in it. They looked at their watches, and it was about five full minutes before it faded away. During this time he explained what had occurred. He said he was awakened by a strong light shining directly on his face. At the same time, on opening his eyes, he saw the figure of a woman standing at the foot of his bed.

He noticed that it was a woman in a white garment, and looking sharply recognized it as one of his patients. This was very odd. Then he realized that this could not be so, and with the vague thought of a possible burglar whom he disengaged he sprang out of bed and grasped his revolver. This brought him face to face with the figure not three feet away. He saw every detail of dress, complexion and feature, and for the first time recognized the fact that it was not a being of flesh and blood. But the moment he called his wife's name the figure disappeared, leaving, however, the intense yellow light behind which they both observed for five minutes by the watch.

The next day it was found that one of his patients closely resembling the figure he had seen had died a few minutes before he saw his vision and had died calling for him.—Miget's Review.

## SOME INTERESTING COMPARISONS.

The Number of Lines Shakespeare's Characters Utter in Each Play.

Some tables published in England by L. M. Griggs, giving the number of lines uttered by each character in Shakespeare's plays, furnish a basis for sundry interesting comparisons and contrasts.

The leading male characters have much more to say than their female counterparts. As might have been guessed, Hamlet is by far the most loquacious—using the word in this arithmetical sense of the men. His share in the dialogue is 1,569 lines—the lines in the tables being those of The Globe edition, and parts of lines at beginning and end of speeches being counted as whole lines. Next to the royal Dane come Richard III with 1,161 lines, andago follows hard upon him, Henry V, in the "magician's speech" a play named for him, speaks 1,063 lines.

These four characters are the only ones that have more than a thousand lines apiece. A somewhat behind them comes Othello with 886, Coriolanus with 880, the Duke, in "Measure For Measure," with 880 and Timon with 853. Antony, in "Antony and Cleopatra," is the only other man with more than 800, his reckoning being 859. Between 800 and 700 we find Lear (770), Richard II (755), Brutus, in "Julius Caesar," (727), Falstaff, in "Henry IV" (719), Titus Andronicus (718) and Macbeth (706), and between 700 and 600, fat Jack agate, in "Henry IV" (686), Leontes (681), Prospero (665), Birnam (627), Romeo (619), Portia (585), Hotspur (580), the King, in "Hamlet," (551), Troilus (541), Philip Faulconbridge (529) and Cassius (507).

Among the women there are but five who exceed the limit of 600 lines. I should have guessed Portia would be first, but her 680 lines are surpassed by Rosalind's 749, Cleopatra's 670 and Imogen's 596. Juliet has 541. Between 400 and 500 we find only Helens of "All's Well" (479) and Isabella (486). The others above 300 are Desdemona (389), Katherine of Aragon (374), Maria (354), Page (361), Viola (338), Parolles (331), Julia (321), "Two Gentlemen of Verona" (322), Olivia (321), the Queen, in "Henry V" (317), Viola (315), Cressida (312), Beatrice (300), the Duchess in "All's Well" (306) and Clelia (304).

It will be noted that only 20 of the ladies have more than 600 lines each, while 21 of them lords exceed 600, and Rosalind, who leads all the rest of her sex by 79 lines, does not talk half as much as Hamlet. Some of the famous female characters have surprisingly little to say, as Miranda (142), Perdita (128) and Cordelia (115). Kate the shrew, though very sharp of tongue, uses the unruly member only to the extent of 230 lines, inclusive of her long lecture of 44 lines to her husband after the birth of the last scene. Little Mercutio has but 201 lines and Hermoine but 211.—English Critic.

## A Modern Superstition.

One of the most singular modern superstitions is that a dog howling under the window of a sick chamber indicates the speedy dissolution of the patient. According to the early Aryan mythology, the souls of the dead were wafted to their future home by the night wind. The latter was supposed to be an enormous wolf, subsequently a large dog, whose mission it was to gather the souls of the departed and escort them to the world beyond the grave. In this way the dog was invested with the attributes of a psychopomp, a guider of souls. According to the Romans he was the hound of Hermes, on whose devotions the duty of escorting the souls of the dead to the River Styx must be howling, it is a notice to the soul to quit the body, and in some parts of Europe windows are then opened so that there may be nothing to prevent the soul from joining the mystic cavalry.

Akin to this is the origin of the nightmare. The latter was supposed by the ancient Aryans to be a huge dog which seated itself on the breast of the afflicted person. Subsequently the dog was changed into a mara, or spirit, which visited sleeping persons; hence the word nightmare. The mara frequently played all kinds of pranks, and to the bit of imagination is the world indebted for numerous fairy stories.—New York Telegram.

## Drinking Toast.

The bit of toasted bread that was deemed such an important ingredient in many old time drinks was considered a morsel of honor and fell to the one who turned each to sift from the common cup.

In Cromwell's time, so we read, a favorite toast of the cavaliers was to put a crumb of bread in the glass, and before they drank to say: "God send this crumb well down."

The very name toast calls up a host of anecdotes that have been the very essence of many a convivial scene.

The well known one of the accomplished Judge Story, at a dinner in honor of Everett's appointment as ambassador to the court of St. James, is especially graceful.

"Genius—sure to be welcomed where Everett goes."

The next response to this was:

"Law, equity and jurisprudence—no efforts can raise them above me!"

At the Karaoké of the daintiest of writers, once gave a toast at a dinner of a certain celebrated dancing master was held a service in honor of the one thousandth anniversary of the death of his ancestor, who was the first of the family to take up the profession.

The late Principal Tullock's humor.

A singular illustration of the persistence with which the Japanese adhere to their family vocations is seen in an announcement in a Japanese newspaper that a certain celebrated dancing master was held a service in honor of the one thousandth anniversary of the death of his ancestor, who was the first of the family to take up the profession.

They find the benevolent people whom they defraud in the restaurants and table d'hôte lairs in the vicinity of Twenty-third street. They have in their employ the tallest boy I ever saw! He doesn't seem to be more than a foot high. He is dressed in long trousers, a little jumper and a peaked cap. With a demure air he enters the restaurant with an armful of evening papers. Apparently he is in business on his own account, and dozens of people, amused at his size and struck with compassion, buy of him so young to peddling.

They don't want the papers, but the little imp presents such a comical appearance that he is irresistible. Those who don't buy will hand him a nickel or a dime may be out of compassion, thinking that it must be a hard family fate indeed that has driven one so young to peddling.

The real things that have driven the boy to do what he does are the pair of urchins outside. They wait patiently until the small child reappears, and then they take all the money he has made. To prevent him from cheating them they search his pockets, make him open his mouth to show the teeth, and conceal there, and examine his fingers. So well does the scheme hold that the syndicate have to have a single paper, being able to make a good enough living off the youngster.

I questioned the two other day and learned that the small child receives only a few cents' worth of candy a day for his labor.—London News.

**English Railroad Rates.**

Climate is an important matter in the treatment of consumption. Moist, irritating air, dust, sudden changes of temperature, in short, all the conditions which predispose persons to this disease, are also to be dreaded as promoting its continuance. Removal from such conditions to a place where the air is dry, pure, equable, free from wind and dust—this sometimes acts like magic. The progress of the malady is staid, even if the patient is not radically cured.

But, except at certain seasons of the year, places where such conditions prevail are not easy to find, and furthermore are seldom easy of access. The change may involve the invalid's removal far a long distance.

Changes In American Tastes For Art and Better Architecture—American Hurry and Worry Is Subsidy—Handicapped by a Lack of Tradition.

LOS ANGELES TIMES: FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1893.

WHO WINS THE PRIZE?

BOYS, READ THIS, AND GIRLS, TOO.

EXPLANATION OF OUR OFFER.

We will publish seven short articles, this being No. 6. The last article will appear tomorrow. In each article there will appear one or more words in BLACK-FACED TYPE. There are TEN such words in all, out of which we have constructed a sentence.

The boy or girl who first puts this sentence together correctly and sends us the answer, will receive a full set of the LOS ANGELES' TIMES famous edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, together with the beautiful bookcase made to hold it. The prize will go to the one whose answer is first received at this office.

One volume of the Encyclopaedia will be presented to every boy or girl sending the correct answer at any time before the award is made.

To insure absolute fairness we have placed the sentence in a sealed envelope in the custody of W. M. FRIESNER, Superintendent of City Schools, Los Angeles.

The award will be made one week after the last of these seven articles is published.

Address answers to "EDITOR BOYS' AND GIRLS' PRIZE," Los Angeles Times.

A Master Insect.

A distinguished naturalist of the California Academy of Sciences was traveling in Australia, when he saw a kangaroo in session and flung a stone at it.

The kangaroo immediately adjourned, tracing against the sunset sky a parabolic curve spanning seven provinces, and vanished below the horizon. The distinguished naturalist looked interested, but said nothing for nearly an hour. Then he said to his native guide:

"You have pretty wide meadows here, I suppose?"

"No, not very wide," the guide answered; "about the same as in England and America."

After another long silence the distinguished naturalist said:

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## BUSINESS.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES.  
LOS ANGELES, May 18, 1893.  
The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, in his statement to the Secretary of the Treasury, reports that the total value of the exports of merchandise from the United States during the twelve months ended April 30, 1893, amounted to \$845,594,457, being a decrease of \$162,748,740 as compared with the preceding year. The value of imports during the same period were \$926,191,088, an increase of \$94,666,614. During the twelve months ended April 30, the exports of gold amounted to \$110,639,026, and imports to \$108,610,000; silver, \$90,408,026. During the corresponding twelve months of last year the exports of gold amounted to \$75,014,762, and imports, \$49,169,923; excess of exports, \$25,950,843. The corresponding twelve months ended April 30, the exports of silver amounted to \$84,930,757, and imports to \$23,455,544; excess of exports, \$15,495,133. During the corresponding period of the preceding year the exports of silver amounted to \$20,755,573, and imports to \$18,504,744; excess of exports, \$1,250,826.

## New York Stocks.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The stock market, while irregular again today, was in the main, higher. Money was easier, both on call and time. Estimates of gold shipments on Saturday's steamer to California, authorities placing exports at \$100,000,000, and imports, \$90,000,000.

The affairs of the Northern Pacific Company commanded an unusual share of attention. The directors held long sessions, and it is understood that arrangements were completed where by the company will be enabled to pay off its floating debt.

There was some fluctuation this morning prices for stocks went up with a rush, but later there was a reaction under the leadership of Dillillers, which fell from 17 to 15½ on talk of the issue of bonds being larger than anticipated, and then rose to 17½, and receded to 17. Sugar was a conspicuous feature, and advanced 3½ points on large dealings. During the afternoon there was a reaction, but a rally followed, and the market closed steady to 17.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Money—On call, easy at 20½ per cent.; closed offered at 2 per cent.

PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER—\$65 per cent.

NEW YORK EXCHANGE.—A shade easier: bankers, 60-day bills, \$414; 65 days, demand, 4.80%; 90 days, 4.80%.

## New York Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Atchison.....2674 Or. Imp.....14 Am. Exp.....111 Or. Natl.....55 Can. Oil.....58 Or. S. L.....14% Can. South.....73% Pull Palace.....178 Can......26 Gen. 105 C. B. & Q.....67 Reading.....24 Lincoln.....48 Rich. Terminal.....64 D. & G. .....14% Rock Island.....48 Distillers.....174 R. G. W. ....59 Gen. Electric.....774 H. G. W. ....81 Illinois Cen.....95% Rock Is.....72% Kan. Tex.....224 St. Paul.....60 Lake Shore.....122 S. & O. ....42% Louis. & Nash.....67 Tex. Pac.....34 Mich. ....38 Union Pac.....31 Mo. Pac.....38 U. S. 4s reg.....112% N. American.....98 U. S. 5s consol.....112% N. Pacific.....144 U. S. 6s.....10% N. Pac. pid.....56% 8% Exp.....58 N. Y. 100.....107% Wells-Fargo.....140 N. W. pid.....128% W. Union.....84% N. Y. C. ....101% Linseed Oil.....26

## New York Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Crown Point.....50 Con. Cal. & Va. ....173 Sierra Nev.....99 Dearborn.....112 Union Consol.....125 Gold & Curry.....59 Union Consol.....125 Homestake.....140 Ironsider.....13 Hale & Nor.....80 Quicksilver.....2.65 Mexican.....115 Quicksilver pid.12.00 Opium.....180 Sulzer.....10

## San Francisco Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—Beltcher.....1.02 Foothills.....1.02 Gould & Curry.....1.00 Ironsider.....1.00 Mexican.....1.00 Sulzer.....1.00

## Drafts.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—DRAFTS—Sight, on New York, per \$100, 25¢; telegraphic, 35¢.

## Boston Stocks.

BOSTON, May 18.—Closing: Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe 26%; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 86%; Bell Telephone, 180; San Diego, 8; Mexican Central, 8%; Salt River, 1.

## New York, May 18.—Bull Silver—87%.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—Bull Silver—85%.

## SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—MEXICAN DOL.

Lahs—664.6064.

## GENERAL EASTERN MARKETS.

Grain.

CHICAGO, May 18.—Wheat had a moderate trade. The market opened slow; declined 1¾c more on lower cables, better weather in more favorable crop reports; steady and closed easy 1¾c lower than yesterday.

Receipts were 66,000 bushels; shipments, 56,000 bushels.

Closing quotations: WHEAT—Was easy; cash, 70¢; July, 73¢.

CORN—Weaker; cash, 41¾; July, 42¾.

OATS—Easy; cash, 29¾; July, 28¾.

RYE—50¢.

## Barley—62.

FLAX—1.03.

TIMOTHY—3.92½±8.95.

LIVERPOOL, May 18.—WHEAT—Demand moderate; spot closed at 10s 4d; cash at 10s 6d; red spring, 9s 6d.

CORN—Dull; spot demand poor; moderate for futures; spot closed at 10s 4d; May, 10s 4d; June, closed at 10s 2d; July at 10s 3d.

## Whisky.

CHICAGO, May 18.—WHISKY—11.12.

## Pork.

CHICAGO, May 18.—PORK—Easy; cash, 20.65; July, 20.82.

## Dry Salt Meats.

CHICAGO, May 18.—DRY SALT MEATS—Ribs, easy; cash, 10.50; July, 10.12½.

Shoulders, 10.00; 10.12½.

## Petroleum.

NEW YORK, May 18.—PETROLEUM—The market closed firm at 39¢.

## Wood.

NEW YORK, May 18.—WOOL—Quiet and firm; domestic fleece, 27±32; paid, 26±37; Texas, 17±21.

## New York Markets.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Wool—Quiet and firm; Pacific Coast, 18±21; State, combed mohair, 18±22.

Cotton—Local, closed steady and unchanged to 20 points down sales were 18,500 bags, including May, 15.45; June, 15.28±14.30; July, 15.10±15.15; spot 100 closed steady and quiet; Sept. 7, 16.15; Stockton, 15.10; San Fran., 15.20; spot 100 closed quiet and steady; April, 15.20; May, 15.25; June, 15.20; July, 15.25.

## Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, May 18.—CATTLE—Receipts were 6,000 head; market slow; 26±10 lower; weight, 1,000 lbs; market steady; no extra steers or heifers; carcass, 5.30±5.60; medium and useful, 4.75±5.20; others, 4.00±5.50; fed Texans, 3.50±4.50.

Hogs—The receipts were 17,000 head; market opened slow; 26±10 lower; weight, 1,000 lbs; market steady; no extra steers or heifers; carcass, 5.30±5.60; medium and useful, 4.75±5.20; others, 4.00±5.50; fed Texans, 3.50±4.50.

Sheep—The receipts were 11,000 head; market closed active and steady; clipped Texans, 3.50±4.70; clipped natives and Westerns, 3.00±5.00.

## SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—[Special to THE TIMES.] There are few changes reported in local merchandise markets, business being rather quiet. The produce markets are quiet. Vegetables are in good supply, and fresh fruits are plentiful. Strawberries are lower; potatoes and onions firm; but weak; eggs steady; cheese weak; asparagus lower. Poultry sold to a better advantage.

## Grain.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—WHEAT—Was former; December, 1.41½; May, 1.31½.

BAILEY—Steady; May, 92%; December, 98½.

## Corn—1.20.

## Fruit.

APPLES—50±1.25 for common to good; mountain, 3.00.

Pearns—75±1.25 per box.

Mango—Mexican, 4.50±5.00; California, 1.00±2.00 for common and 2.50±3.00 for good to choice.

BANANAS—1.00±2.00 per bunch.

PEARS—Sicily, 4.50±5.00; California, 1.00±2.00 for common and 2.50±3.00 for good to choice.

ORANGES—Riverside, navel, 1.75±2.50; San Bernardino, navel, 2.25±3.00; San Bernardino seedlings, 1.00±1.75; Oroville, 2.25±3.00; Los Angeles, navel, 1.50±2.00; San Gabriel navel, 1.00±1.75; San Gabriel seedlings, 1.00±1.25.

## Dried Fruit.

APPLES—Sun-dried, quartered, 50¢ per lb; dry sliced, 60%; do, evaporated in sugar, 75¢ per lb.

PEARS—Bleached, 50¢ for sliced; 30¢ for quartered and 8¢ for evaporated; unbleached, 30¢ for sliced and 25¢ for quartered.

FRUIT—Plotted, 9.40±10.00; unpotted, 21.40±5.

PEACHES—Bleached, 9.00±12.00; sun-dried, 1.00±1.25.

APRICOTS—11±14 for Royals; 15±16 for Moorpark.

GRAPES—2.25±3 per lb.

RAISINS—London layers, 1.40±1.60; loose Muscatel, 1.00±1.25 in boxes and 30¢ for 1/4 lb per lb in sack.

VEGETABLES.

TURNIPS—70±75 per cental.

BEETS—75 per sack.

CARROTS—Feed, 40¢ per box.

PARSNIPS—1.25 per cental.

ONIONS—1.00±1.25 per cental.

ASPARAGUS—1.00±2.00 per box.

RUCBANE—1.00±1.25 per box.

CARROBB—80±85.

PEPPERS—Dry, 60¢ per lb; green, 15±20.

SQUASH—Marrowfat, 35±40.

LEAVES—1.00±1.25 per cental.

ONIONS—1.00±1.25 per cental.

ASPARAGUS—1.00±2.00 per box.

CAULIFLOWERS—30±35 per dozen.

OKRA—Dry, 15 per lb.

MUSHROOMS—10±20.

BEANS—String, 8±10 per lb; wax, 8±10.

CUCUMBERS—50±100 per dozen.

PEPPERS—1.00±1.25 per cental.

RADISHES—1.00±1.25 per cental.

LEAVES—1.00±1.25 per cental.

ONIONS—1.00±1.25 per cental.

ASPARAGUS—1.00±2.00 per box.

CAULIFLOWERS—30±35 per dozen.

OKRA—Dry, 15 per lb.

MUSHROOMS—10±20.

BEANS—Pink, 3.00±3.50; Limas, 3.00±3.25.

CUCUMBERS—1.00±1.25 per cental.

LEAVES—1.00±1.25 per cental.

ONIONS—1.00±1.25 per cental.

ASPARAGUS—1.00±2.00 per box.

CAULIFLOWERS—30±35 per dozen.

OKRA—Dry, 15 per lb.

MUSHROOMS—10±20.

BEANS—Pink, 3.00±3.50; Limas, 3.00±3.25.

CUCUMBERS—1.00±1.25 per cental.

LEAVES—1.00±1.25 per cental.

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